directed 8*l.* per annum to be applied towards the maintenance of a free school in St. Saviour's parish, but if within two years after his death a free school should be built and established in St. Olyve's parish, then he gave the said 8*l.* per annum towards the same.

On the 13th November, 1560, it was resolved by the vestry, 'that the churchwardens and others should seek to know the goodwill and benevolence of the parish, what they would give towards the setting up and maintenance of a free school;' and on the 22nd July, 1561, it was ordered that the churchwardens should receive of Mr. Leeke's executors the money given towards the erection of a free school, and that they should prepare a schoolmaster to teach the poor men's children there, according to the Queen's injunctions, which schoolmaster should be sufficient to teach the children of the parish to read and write and cast accounts; and further, the churchwardens were to prepare and make ready the church-hall with benches and seats, and all things necessary for the said school, which was to be ready against Michaelmas then next.

In 1567, it was resolved by the vestry that the school should be made a free school, and established by authority, and an attempt was made to procure an Act of Parliament for that purpose, which failed. But Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, bearing date the 26th July, in the 13th year of her reign (1571), after reciting that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, had, at their no little cost, labour, and charge, ordained and erected, in the aforesaid parish, a grammar school, in which children, as well of the rich as of the poor, being inhabitants of the aforesaid parish, were instructed and brought up liberally and prosperously in grammar, in accidence, and other low books, ordained that the said school from thenceforth should be a grammar school, for the bringing up of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants therein as aforesaid, and should be called 'The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Olave, in the County of Surrey.' • • •

For several years after the school was established it was maintained by the churchwardens, out of the general funds of the parish, they receiving Leeke's Gift; Richard Dowsett's of 40*s.* per annum, given in 1561; Lamb's Gift, 1572; and Bullman's, 1574, towards it; but it was considered advisable to vest sufficient property for its support in the governors; and at a vestry, held on the 4th May, 1579, it was agreed that, 'Thomas Batte, William Willson, Oliff Burr, Thomas Harper, Rye Denman, and Rye Pynfold, should take order with Mr. Godyer and Mr. Eggelfelde, *to pass over Horseydowne to the use of the schole.*'

Horseydowne, or Horsadown (now Horsly-down), was then a large grazing field, down, or pasture for horses and cattle, containing about sixteen acres, belonging to the parish: this field had been purchased by the parish of one Hugh Egylfeld, or Egglefield, in 1552; and it appears by the minutes of a vestry, held 5th March, 1552, that Egglefield had demised and granted to the churchwardens and the assistants all his right, title, and interest, which he had by virtue of a lease which he bought of Robert Warren, and that he should have, for the same, the money which he paid to Warren and the grazing of two kyne, in Horseydown, for his life. The sum paid by the parish to Egglefield, was 20*l.* and twelve pence.

At the time it was resolved to assign this field to the governors of the free school, it was used by the parishioners for pasturing their horses and cattle, and for digging sand and gravel; and there also were the parish butts for the practice of archery; but subject to such privileges of the parishioners the field was let to one Alderton, at 6*l.* per annum. • • •

In addition to the endowment given by the parish and the legacy given by Mr. Leeke, the governors of the free school received other contributions from individual benefactors, including various tenements.

Robert Tyler, of Stockwell, gentleman (who was many years clerk to the governors), by his will, dated 30th November, 1809, gave to the governors 300*l.* sterling (after the decease of his wife), the interest whereof to be applied for apprenticing poor boys educated in this school, or in such other way as the governors might think fit. He also gave to each of the masters and ushers of the school, at his wife's decease, 50*l.* Mrs. Tyler died in July, 1833, and the legacy has been received by the governors and invested in the funds.

In the reign of King Charles the Second, the governors thought it advisable to procure a more extended charter, and accordingly, by letters patent, dated 2nd May, 26th Charles II. (1674), the charter of Queen Elizabeth was confirmed, the provisions of that charter were repeated rather more formally, and the governors were enabled to hold lands to the amount of 500*l.* a year, to be applied for the maintenance of the schoolmaster and ushers, the erection and support of the school-house, and the lands and tenements thereto belonging, for defraying the necessary charges of the governors, for the maintenance of two scholars out of the school at the University, till they should take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and also for the setting out poor impotent persons of the parish of St. Olave, and for erecting and maintaining a workhouse for setting poor persons of the parish at work, and not otherwise.

Horslydown having been covered with houses erected on building leases, which have fallen in, the yearly income of the school is now very considerable.

The old school and the schoolmaster's houses stood in Churchyard-alley, nearly opposite to St. Olave's church, and having been pulled down in or about the year, 1830, for making the approaches to New London-bridge, a piece of ground in Duke-street was granted by the City of London, as a site for a new school; but that ground being afterwards taken by the London and Greenwich Railway Company, the New school was ultimately built on a piece of ground in Bermondsey-street, provided by the Railway Company for that purpose.

The first stone of the new school was laid on the 17th November, 1834, by Charles Barclay, Esq., M.P., then warden, assisted by the rest of the governors, in the presence of a numerous company of the inhabitants of both parishes; and the building was sufficiently completed to be occupied by the master and scholars, and to hold the commemoration on the 17th November following.

In the year 1849, this new school was required by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, for the enlargement of the railway and station, and being empowered by their Acts of Parliament to take it on certain conditions, they agreed with the governors to pay them a considerable sum of money for it, the governors undertaking to find another site for the school, and to rebuild the same.

A proper site for the school has only now, however, been fixed upon, and in the meantime the school is carried on in a building in Maze Pond, formerly Messrs. Harris and Billiter's warehouse, rented by the governors, and temporarily fitted up for the purpose."

The following extracts from the scheme for the management of the school, approved by the Court of Chancery in 1837, will give some idea of the means now at the disposal of the governors:—

"That the school lately built by the governors, situate in Bermondsey-street, shall be called 'The Classical School,' and that the branch school lately erected in Magdalen-street, shall be called 'The English School,' and that there shall be in such classical school at the least one master and two ushers; and that there shall be in such English school at the least one master and one usher.

That a sum of one hundred pounds a year, at the least, shall be allowed for apprenticing out such poor scholars as may apply, to fit and proper trades or businesses, on their leaving school, as the governors at a meeting or meetings duly convened from time to time, may think most beneficial, and due publicity of such provision be given in the said schools.

That four exhibitions not exceeding eighty pounds per annum each, at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, be allowed for scholars from the said classical school, who may be desirous of taking the benefit thereof (being deemed by the examiners of the said school to be properly qualified), and that upon occasion of filling up every exhibition, public notice thereof be given and circulated through the said parishes of St. Olave and St. John, and by notices affixed on some conspicuous part or parts of the said schools and premises, one month at least previously to filling up such exhibition, in order to invite and encourage more of the scholars to take the benefit of such exhibitions, it appearing that only five exhibitions have been granted, or applied for, in the last thirty-six years.

That an annual sum of one hundred pounds at the least be paid and distributed to, and among such infirm, decayed, and poor parishioners, inhabitants of the said parishes, as do not receive parochial relief either in money, clothes, bread, coals, or otherwise, and at such times and in such proportions as to the governors at meeting duly convened for that purpose shall seem most beneficial.

That the governors having, for several years past, usually appropriated some part of the funds of the charity to the support of a girls' school in each of the said parishes, be allowed in future to give such schools such sum as they shall, in their discretion, think fit, but not exceeding to each school the annual sum of fifty pounds.

That an annual sum of one hundred pounds be paid, or allowed to the warden for the time being, for or towards the expenses for which the same has heretofore been paid to him, and particularly on the occasion of the public examination of the scholars."

The classical school consists of about 320 boys, all taken from the two parishes of St. Olave and St. John, 100 of whom are taught Latin and thirty are also instructed in Greek.

The English school, situated in Magdalen-street, was erected by the governors in the year 1824, and contains about 260 boys.

The boys are admitted by presentation from the governors, which are freely given to the parishioners, but a certificate is required from two inhabitants, householders, that the parties are resident in one of the parishes.

The seal of the corporation, dated 1576, and distinguished by a rose displayed, the ancient cognizance of Southwark, represents the master sitting in a high backed chair at his desk, on which is a book, and the rod is conspicuously displayed to the terror of five scholars standing before him, exemplifying the maxim of King Solomon, "Qui parcit virgam odit filium."

A THEORY OF THUNDERSTORMS AND WATERSPOUTS.

THERE are two kinds of electricity, viz., positive and negative, both having a tendency to unite. Positive electricity is always found in the higher regions of the atmosphere; and the colder and more rarefied the air, the greater its quantity. Negative electricity is always found in the earth and in the water, from which it escapes, the warmer and more expanded the air. Hence, no thunderstorms in winter and in the cold regions, except in very rare cases.

Thus, the body of air swimming on the earth, is a constant obstacle to the union of these two kinds of electricity, which may be considered in the light of the two genders of the animated and vegetating creation. When the rays of the sun, in certain states of the atmosphere, fall particularly strong on the earth or the sea, their accumulation and intensity cause the air to expand, and in proportion to this accumulated heat and consequent expansion of the air, the negative fluid is liberated from the earth or disengaged from the sea: it rises all over the more than ordinarily heated surface, and filling the air, produces in men and animals that lassitude of body and depression of spirits which we always complain of in sultry weather.

Whilst this process of liberation goes on, the sky becomes overcast, or clouds begin to form, and the positive fluid of the upper regions, floating there loosely like its relative

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